

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1830.

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Monday the 6th, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended Republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serves only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the faults they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the men whom we so sincerely love and justly admire have given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her Colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions

of this country, as necessary to her Colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an invidious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concessions, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and thence brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all her productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burden, and upon the same terms with British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, either from those islands, or from the United States, to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction whereby all importations into her Colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States, it has been contended, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation; 2d. That our productions, when imported into the Colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; And, 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions.

The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export, and to proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations, preceding that of which the result is now announced.

This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdiction under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transshipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirect routes are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open and honorable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two Governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negotiation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and announcement by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1823, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiation has been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge.

Although the result is, itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertions which have been displayed by him on the occasion. The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government, and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will forthwith be laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nations. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate. If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health will be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March, last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which \$630,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliation upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations, can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are, our claims upon France for spoliation upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and, finally, the arbitration of the question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Northeastern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and is all respect to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, he

yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been conducted with the present authorities, and the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of our Government, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have been formerly set up with regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of all their relations, may be expected. It is therefore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous nation, is alike warranted by the character of the French people, and by the high voucher we possess for the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over her councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought in the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favorable and, as I hope, lasting change, has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants, under Mexican grants, of territory which has hitherto been under our jurisdiction. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this Government, was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas and the officials in command in the adjoining Mexican States, by which, it is hoped, the quiet of that frontier will be preserved, until a final settlement of the dividing line shall have removed all ground of controversy.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place. The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and, in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

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recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriation for building lighthouses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys," and the other, "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval. It was not possible, within the time allowed me, before the close of the session to give these bills the consideration which was due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the House in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors, and ports of the United States, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the Constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sand-bars, saw-yards, and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, were authorized upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant and disproportionate, is very probable. The circumstances under which they are incurred are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money too frequently, it is to be feared, invite appropriations for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom-house. It is indisputable that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they now do, to pay; otherwise, they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed. In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as the inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of

the nation for general use should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the Government with those of the States or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating into one the general and State Governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorizing such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents; if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the Government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments, because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several States by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a Government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding additional appropriations for the same object, when the first erroneous steps have been taken by instituting a partnership between the Government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of Legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bill authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I at the same time intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the National debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me, and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubts as to their accuracy, but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration, and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same; for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express in reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent, and thus excludes the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interest and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition, will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriation has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is con-

sistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuits of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuit, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great end of its institution. It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their way in objects which may not accord with the public good?—Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress, touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject can in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here, will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and, last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; others, again, that the extent of their respective territories

would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, and sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still seems to me one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution proper.—Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow-citizens, in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head.

I do not doubt that those who come after us, will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burthen, and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States, under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength as well as the true glory of the confederacy is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into the successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment, but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## State Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 1.

Mr. Gordon presented the Memorial of James Manney, late President of the Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, praying the Legislature to refund to him the sum of \$564 with interest, which sum he paid for the purchase of a Dredging Machine for the use of said Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Meares, from the joint select committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to Slaves, &c. made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following bills: A bill to prevent gaming of slaves and to prevent free persons from gaming with slaves or suffering them to game in their houses.—A bill to prevent the circulation of obscene publications and for other purposes. A bill to prevent Slaves from attending Muster or Election grounds, on the days of muster or election.—A bill to prevent all persons from teaching



shewn to read or write, the use of figures excepted. A bill to re-enact a part of the first section of an act passed in 1787, ch. 11th, for hiring out persons on indentment or presentment, not being able or willing to pay the fees of office and jailors, &c. A bill to amend the several laws in this State concerning Slaves and free Negroes. A bill to regulate the emancipation of Slaves, which bills were severally read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Marshall, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Public Printer, reported that Lawrence & Lemay had a majority of the whole number of votes giving in, and were duly elected.

The engrossed bill to amend an act passed in 1828, ch. 90, to appoint Commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's Turnpike road in Burke, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

#### Thursday, December 2.

Received from the House of Commons, a message proposing to ballot this day for a Public Treasurer, and stating that the names of Robert H. Burton and William S. Mhoon are in nomination for the appointment. Ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. McEntyre presented a resolution in favor of T. T. Birchett and John Logan of Rutherford. Referred.

Mr. Gunn presented a resolution in favor of Bynum W. Bell of Macon. Referred.

The bill to authorize the County Courts of Lincoln, Haywood, Brunswick & Hyde counties, to appoint a committee of Finance, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Meares, it was ordered that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a general bill on the subject. And on motion of Mr. McEntyre, the said committee were further instructed to report a bill abolishing the office of County Trustee, and to transfer their duties to the Sheriffs of each county.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1821, increasing the number of Jurors in the Superior Court of Lincoln county: and the engrossed bill to amend an act, to alter two of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln county, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to prevent the burning of Court-houses, and other public buildings, was read the third time and amended, on motion of Mr. Dick, so as to substitute whipping pillory and imprisonment as the punishment, in lieu of the penalty of death which the bill provided, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Bills presented. By Mr. Dick, a bill to require the Clerks and Masters in Equity and Clerks of the Superior Courts of Law, & Clerks of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in this State, to issue process in the cases therein mentioned. By Mr. Blackwood, a bill to amend an act passed at the last General Assembly, to vest the election of Sheriffs of the several counties in the free white men thereof.

These bills passed their first reading.

#### Friday, December 3.

Mr. Sneed from the Committee of Finance, reported against the expediency of passing the bill to amend an act passed in 1822, ch. 1st, to provide for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of Government. The bill, the object of which was to raise the tax on showmen &c. was accordingly rejected.

Mr. Dick presented the Memorial of the Religious Society of Friends of New Garden Yearly Meeting, Guilford county, praying the Legislature not to pass any law imposing fines and forfeitures on members of their Society, for the nonperformance of Military duty.

The engrossed Resolution in favor of John Cooker, of Lincoln was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gunn presented a bill to reduce the number of Jurors to lay off roads in Macon county, to five freeholders. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Meares, the Galleries and Lobbies of the Senate were cleared for the purpose of going into secret session, and after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

#### Saturday, December 4.

Mr. McEntyre presented a resolution in favor of William Carson. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Comptroller of the State was requested to furnish the Senate with a statement of the aggregate expenditures of this State, in each year since 1814 up to 1829 inclusive.

Mr. Skinner presented the petition of sundry persons, praying that certain amendments made by the Legislature of Virginia, to the act incorporating the Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company, may be concurred in by the Legislature of this State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Martin moved that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the bill to re-establish a Bank on the funds of the State—which motion was not agreed to.

Received from the House of Commons, a message which was agreed to, proposing to ballot on Tuesday next for a Comptroller, and stating that James Grant was in nomination for the appointment.

Bills presented.—By Mr. McKay, a bill the better to preserve order among Slaves, by more effectually providing against their hiring their own time, and to prevent their going at large. By Mr. Hall, a bill to compel owners of slaves to employ white Overseers in certain cases. These bills were read the first time.

#### Monday, Dec. 6.

The bill to amend an act passed at the last General Assembly, to vest the election of Sheriffs of the several counties, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time and rejected.

The bill to require the clerks and Masters in Equity and Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in this State, to issue process in the cases therein mentioned, was read the second time and the question shall this bill pass? was determined in the negative.

Bills presented.—By Mr. McKay, a bill to make husbands, after the termination of coverture, liable to the payment of the debts of their wives contracted before marriage. By the same, a bill to authorize defendants in suits on bonds, &c. to go into the consideration thereof. By Mr. Beasley, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1827, Ch. 6, concerning the entry of lands in this State.

These bills passed their first reading.

#### Tuesday, December 7.

Mr. McEntyre presented the petition of Charles Lewis. Referred.

Mr. Ward from the Military Committee, reported without amendment, the bill concerning a Troop of Cavalry, in the counties of Burke, Wilkes and Iredell. This bill was read the second time and postponed indefinitely.

Most of this day's sitting was occupied in the

discussion of the bill to prohibit the teaching of slaves to read and write.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### Wednesday, Dec. 1.

On motion of Mr. J. Whitaker, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire whether those individuals of the County of Macon who have purchased land from the State to the amount of fifty acres or more, and hold the same by certificate and have also paid tax, are free hold-ers within the meaning of the Constitution and entitled to vote for a Senator.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to compel Constables to return warrants in the districts where the defendants reside, reported that it is inexpedient to pass said bill: whereupon, on motion, the said bill was rejected.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting the trading with slaves, as to authorize the Court to punish offences under said act, either by fine, imprisonment or corporal punishment now inflicted on persons violating the act passed in 1836, to prohibit the trading with Slaves, is sufficiently severe, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Report was concurred in.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Cooper, a bill to prohibit shooting matches along or across public roads. By Mr. Williams, a bill concerning vessels owned in North-Carolina and sailing over Ocracoke bar.

These bills were read the first time.

##### Thursday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Folk, from the Military Committee, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of dividing the 15th Brigade of Militia, into two separate Brigades, reported that such division is not expedient. Concurred in.

Mr. Wyche, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom a Resolution was referred, as to the expediency of amending the law relative to the allowance made to Clerks and Masters in Equity, for selling land and collecting and accounting for the proceeds thereof; and also, as to the expediency of reducing Attorney's fees, reported that it is not expedient to amend said law, which report was concurred in.

Mr. Alexander, from the same Committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law giving Jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace, as to empower them, at the request of the parties litigant in any suit, to cause the attending constable to summon a jury of 12 freeholders, whose verdict should be taken under the same rules as are required in the courts, and subject to an appeal made a Report thereon, declaring such extension of power, inexpedient, which was concurred in.

Mr. Alexander, from the same Committee, also reported against the expediency of passing a bill to allow the party in whose favor judgment shall be rendered in any Court of Record in this State, to recover for his own attendance. The said bill was accordingly rejected.

Mr. Bynum submitted the following Resolutions, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina now in session, yielding to the influence of considerations, suggested by circumstances peculiar in themselves, and highly exceptional in their tendency, and no less alive to the important advantages and incalculable value of the Union, than desirous of reserving to the several States and more particularly to the State of North Carolina, the exercise of the free and sovereign powers of which they never have been divested, feels constrained, however reluctantly, to remonstrate and solemnly to protest against the exercise, by the Congress of the United States, of any power not clearly and expressly granted by the federal compact.

That the assumption by the Congress of the United States, of the power to appropriate money to execute projects of Internal Improvement, such as the making of roads and the cutting of Canals within the limits of the individual States, is entirely gratuitous and a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and unless speedily corrected and duly restrained, must inevitably eventuate in a prostration of the sovereignty and independence of the States, and the establishment of one great government of unlimited powers, is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature.

This Assembly cannot forbear to avail itself of this occasion strongly to express its decided conviction, that the permanency and success of our republican institutions depend upon a properly defined partition of the powers between the Federal and State Governments; yielding to the former, the exercise of the powers distinctly and specifically enumerated in the federal compact, and securing to the latter the free exercise of those not delegated by said compact to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States.

Therefore be it resolved, That under the division and limitation of powers by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has not the right to prosecute works of Internal Improvement within the confines and jurisdiction of any State, and particularly within the State of North Carolina, and that the exercise of such right is contrary to the genius and spirit of said Constitution, and eminently calculated to subvert the independence and sovereignty of the States.

2. Resolved, As the further opinion of this Legislature, that apart from all Constitutional objections, the exercise of such power is to be deprecated as impolitic and inexpedient, tending directly to the corruption of the principles, and indirectly to the destruction of the liberties of the people.

3. Resolved therefore, That the General Assembly for and in behalf of the people and government of this State, does most solemnly protest against the claim of the Congress of the United States, to exercise the power to prosecute schemes of Internal Improvement within the jurisdictional limits of any State, and particularly within the jurisdictional limits of North Carolina.

4. Resolved, in like manner, that this General Assembly does hereby most solemnly protest against any claim or exercise of power whatever, on the part of the General Government, to draw money in any manner whatever, from the people of this State, into the Public Treasury of the United States, to be thence disbursed for any objects, save those of carrying into effect the objects of the grants of power given to the General Government, as contained in the Constitution of the United States.

5. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their best efforts, to vindicate and sustain by all legitimate means the principles contained in these resolutions, and that the Execu-

tive be directed to forward them a copy of the same as soon as expedient.

##### Friday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred a bill to repeal the 3d section of an act passed in 1791, to amend the Revenue laws of this State, made a report recommending its rejection, which was agreed to.

The bill to repeal so much of an act passed in 1806 to revise the Militia laws relative to infantry, as exempts Moravians from militia duty, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed; as was also, the bill to prohibit shooting matches along or across public roads.

A number of private bills were passed to their third reading.

The greater part of the sitting was consumed in balloting for Public Treasurer.

##### Saturday, Dec. 4.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, a message was sent to the Senate and there concurred in, proposing to ballot on Tuesday next for a Comptroller, and nominating for the appointment James Grant, the present incumbent.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution, which was rejected, proposing to ballot on Tuesday next for a Governor of the State.

Mr. E. Alexander, from the committee on the Patrol laws, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of Patrols in future, and other purposes. Read the first time.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Hooper, a bill to amend an act passed in 1829, authorizing the County Court of Burke to appoint Commissioners to view and lay off a Turnpike road from the Lincoln line to Mull's Mill, passing through the Laurel Gap of the South Mountain, and for other purposes. By Mr. Wheeler, a bill to amend an act passed in 1829, ch. 17, to provide for a division of negroes and other chattel property, held in common. [Authorities the Court, when a petition is filed for a division and either party is an infant, to appoint a guardian for such party. It is made the duty of the Clerk of the Court where the petition is filed, to sell and convey said property.] By Mr. Barringer, a bill to amend an act passed in 1763, ch. sec. 20, prescribing the mode in which Apprentices bonds shall be taken. By Mr. Willey, a bill to exempt all persons in Gates county, who have attained the age of sixty years, from serving as Jurors.

These bills passed their first reading, except the last, which was laid on the table.

##### Monday, Dec. 6.

Mr. J. Whitaker submitted a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to receive in payment on the bonds given for lands purchased in Macon and Haywood, commonly called the Cherokee lands, any of the notes of the chartered Banks of South-Carolina and Georgia, that are considered solvent. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity, in Macon county, and for other purposes. Read the first time.

Mr. Pearson, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Peedee and main Yadkin Rivers. Read the first time.

The engrossed bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1823, concerning the public lands in the county of Haywood, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Wyche presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee of Finance to enquire whether the Comptroller has made the proper entries on his books as directed by a resolution of the last Legislature.

Mr. Henry, from the committee to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to exempt lessors of Gold mines, in certain cases, from liability as copartners of lessees.—Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Foy, the select joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Slaves, &c. were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to slaves, as that runaway slaves seen with fire arms shall be considered outlawed; and further to amend the outlawry law so as to institute a new and more legal form of outlawing runaway slaves.

##### Tuesday Dec. 6.

Mr. Cox presented a resolution, which was rejected, proposing to ballot on Thursday next for a Governor.

Mr. Folk, from the Military committee, made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill referred to them to alter the mode of appointing certain General and Field Officers of the Militia. Referred.

Mr. Morris, from the select joint committee on the subject, reported a bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson. Read the first time passed.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee of Finance, to whom was referred the Memorial of certain citizens of Halifax, in relation to the exhibition of a Steam Carriage, free of tax, reported a bill which passed its first reading, to amend and explain an act passed in 1822, to provide a revenue, &c.

The speaker laid before the House, a letter addressed to him by James Mease, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the reformation of the Penal Code of this State, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Sawyer, referred to the committee, on the Penitentiary.

Mr. J. A. Hill, from the committee of Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a petition on the subject, reported a bill to improve the road from Tuckasee river to the town of Franklin, which was read the first time.

#### THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Dec. 18.—Cotton (in seed) 82, clean 84, flour 84 to 43, corn 50 to 53, beef 23 to 13, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 13 to 13, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach 40 to 46, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beaswax 16 to 18, oars 25 to 30, pork 4 to 43, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 17 to 20, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 83, iron 5, butter 8 to 10.

South Carolina Bank bills 13 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Columbia, Dec. 11.—Cotton 7 to 9, flour bbl. 53 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 35 to 45.

Cheraw, Dec. 9.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 flour, 53 a 63, corn 62 1/2 a 75, brandy peach 40 a 50, do. apple 50.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9; bacon 8 a 10, apple brandy 40 a 45, corn 65, flaxseed 1 a 1.10, flour, new 4 1/2 a 5, molasses 30 a 32, sugar 10 a 11, salt 85 a 90, whiskey 40 a 45, wheat 80 a 85.

Camden, Dec. 11.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, flour 55 50, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, 57 50, wheat 81 1-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 75, white 50 a 62 1/2, bacon 12 1/2.



FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CÆLUM.

## Salisbury:

DECEMBER 21, 1830.

A Communication has been received from Logan.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. Messrs. Rencher & Conner, for the Presidents Message, and Documents accompanying it, which embrace reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, and from the Post Master General. These documents shall be spread before our readers immediately after the Message.

In our columns of this morning will be found a part of the President's Message, which, on account of its length, we are compelled to divide.

It is a valuable State-paper; and though very long, simply compensates for the space it occupies, by the excellent style of its composition and the numerous interesting subjects of which it treats. We trust that the length of the Message will not deter our readers from giving it an attentive reading. The times require it: and the security of our republican institutions, and the future happiness of our country may depend upon the judgment which is passed upon this important document.

In congratulating the representatives of the Nation upon the present happy peaceable and flourishing condition of our common country he has taken occasion to express his cordial and unbounded gratification at the result of the recent struggle in France. He seems to entertain full confidence in the stability of the established government, as it is doubtless such an one as is best suited to the character and condition of the French Nation, and will secure to them all the advantages and blessings of constitutional liberty—all that can be asked for in any country if the constitution is of the people's choosing. In advertent to this subject he is cautious to have it understood that it is only to express his approbation in common with the rest of his fellow countrymen who, with one acclaim, have re-echoed the shouts which the triumph of freedom over tyranny called from the disinterested and patriotic portion of the French Nation.

In our Foreign relations the President thinks we have much cause of gratulation to be assured that the same pacific and friendly disposition which has characterized the intercourse between this and other countries, a few occasional controversies excepted, not only exist at the present time but rest upon a more secure and solid foundation, resulting from the removal of all immediate causes of altercation which existed with several foreign powers at the close of the last session of Congress. The pledge of assurance from the British government that the West India trade shall be entirely restored will leave us upon terms of perfect amity with that kingdom whilst the change of affairs in France for the better promises, not only a speedy but an equitable adjustment of our claims upon that government. This is doubtless a fair supposition. Never was France in a better condition to have justice done to all nations that may have received injury at her hands. The President disclaims that in the negotiation between Great Britain and this country for the restoration of the West India Trade that the national interests have been sacrificed or the National honor degraded. He thinks the terms not only advantageous but honorable, and attributes the success of the present Minister to the liberal policy of the present government and the continued disposition manifested by the Congress of the U. S. at the last session, in an especial manner, to cultivate a friendly and untrammelled intercourse between the two Nations. A treaty has been set on foot and concluded with the Sublime Porte by which we have secured to ourselves the commerce of the Black Sea, and a free passage for our vessels to any part of the Turkish dominions. Our readers will find that a treaty has likewise been concluded with Denmark by which a large amount of money has been secured to our government for spoliation upon its commerce some years back. The President recommends that the necessary arrangements be made to distribute among the claimants. In Spain a similar claim is prosecuted with unwearying assiduity by our Minister at that Court. In Mexico things remain in an unsettled state. Our readers will recollect that the minister to that country was recalled some time during the past summer for a supposed interference with their internal concerns which they have since discovered to their own satisfaction was altogether imaginary. That circumstance retarded the progress of a treaty with that government, if such it can be called in its unsettled condition.

We have had leisure and room to give but a hasty sketch of our views of the Message: the subject shall be resumed in our next paper.

Col. BELL, having resigned Cashiership of the Salisbury Branch Bank, Wm. H. HOBAN, Esq. Clerk, has been appointed Cashier, and Mr. G. E. TROT, Clerk.

### By Sunday Night's Mail.

David L. Swain, Esq. has been elected a Judge of the Superior Courts to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Mangum to the Senate of the United States. The following is the State of the ballot:

Swain, . . . . .	103
Henry Seawell, . . . .	34
P. H. Winston, . . . .	17
Blank and Scattering, .	36

On the state balloting, Gen. Stokes, the old, the talented and indefatigable laborer in the cause of democracy, was elected Governor, for the ensuing year. The following shows the state of the several balloting:

1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th	1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
Swain 103 98 95 92 89 86 83 80 77	Swain 103 98 95 92 89 86 83 80 77
Seawell 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18	Seawell 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18
Winston 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9	Winston 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9
Blank 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28	Blank 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28

Extract of a Letter, dated Raleigh, Dec. 17.  
I have this moment understood that Mr. Burton, who was a few days ago elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, has resigned. Ill health I learn was the cause assigned for his course. He had been afflicted for some time as is well known, but previous to his election he thought his health was so far recovered as to enable him to fulfil the duties of his station, since, however his old complaint has returned.

### Classical School.

A Teacher of classical education, a graduate of Yale College, will open a School in the Town of Salisbury about the first of February. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics; Geography and Astronomy, Reading, Writing and English Grammar.

He is acquainted with the most approved methods of teaching, and will furnish satisfactory testimonials of his character and qualifications.

As he intends to teach only the languages and the higher branches in English, he will not take more than 20 scholars, and none under the age of ten years. He does not believe that a Teacher can do justice to his scholars, or to himself, with a crowded school on his hands, particularly when the scholars are unequally advanced in their studies.

As he would be pleased to commence at the opening of the school, with his full complement of Scholars, it is requested that all who are desirous to him should notify their intention beforehand, either to C. Fisher, Esq. or to Dr. A. Smith, who are authorized to make engagements. The price of tuition will be \$8 per quarter.

Dec. 18th, 1830. 3152

### Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE next Session of the Wilkesboro' Academy will commence on the first Tuesday of January 1831, under the care of Mr. Richard K. Hill, a gentleman who has been sometime engaged in the institution, and who is a graduate of our University.

He has acquired himself to the satisfaction of the trustees, and all concerned in the school under his care. The Academy is situated in Wilkesboro', the climate delightful and healthy, and board and tuition at a moderate charge. Board can be obtained in private families or public houses, at not exceeding sixty dollars per annum.

TERMS OF TUITION.

The Latin and Greek Languages, per annum,	\$20
English Grammar and Geography,	14
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	10

JOHN FINLEY, Pres. of the Board.  
December 11th, 1830. 3153

### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of S. F. Gelston & Co. was dissolved the 1st day of July, by mutual consent.

Signed,  
FOLGER & LAMB,  
SAML. F. GELSTON,  
New-York, Aug. 28, 1830. 3150

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
J. L. EDWARDS,  
First Clerk Pension Office.  
WILLIAM GORDON,  
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.



## POETRY.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.  
TO ELLEN.  
Ellen, on thy hand lip fingers  
Silver gleams that touch'd my heart,  
When thy soft and snowy fingers  
Wrote the harp with angel art;  
Still I hear that heavenly lay,  
As it softly floats away.

O, there is no music stealing  
On the soul by sorrow wrung,  
Like those lays of love and feeling,  
Woman's music-melting tongue,  
Whispering when her heart is glad,  
Tastes of love, the luxury.

Ellen, in thy bright eye, beaming  
Light that shone upon my heart,  
When of love my soul was dreaming,  
And the joys it did impart;  
Will I see that glance of gladness,  
Still it drives me on to madness.

O, there is no light that streameth  
From yon glorious globes on high,  
Like the blessed ray that beameth  
In the angel's sure eye,  
Of fond woman when she's feeling,  
Love within her bosom stealing.

Ellen, oh thy cheek so charming,  
Dwells a blush that won my soul,  
When love all my bosom warming,  
Bow'd me to thy blest control;  
Still I see that blush of beauty,  
Tell-tale both of love and duty.

O, there is no hue that gushes  
From Nature or from art,  
Like the rich and rosy blushes,  
Springing up from woman's heart,  
When she feels with ecstasy,  
Love's delicious luxury.

MILFORD BARD.

## Variety.

A club of jolly members of the Temperance Society, being determined to apply with the proper spirit to their undertaking, used to meet three times a week to drink champagne, and make epigrams, on each other. Only two of them leaked out, of which we took a copy. The first was made on Lawyer Brief, an honest fellow, who had never been corrupted by the business of his profession, and who sometimes fell a sleep at or under the table:

Here lies a lawyer, and an honest man,  
Heaven works a wonder for us now and then.

The other was upon Sam Scapgrace, who one night took a rash oath that he would never drink again while he breathed the breath of life.

Sam Scapgrace once to me devoutly swore,  
That while he breathed, by heavens! he'd drink no more;  
But Sam meant nothing more, as I am thinking,  
Than that he would not breathe while he was drinking.

The following lines got into circulation at Saratoga, but as may be imagined, the author was too wise to own them. A young man in spectacles, thick-soled-shoes, and an antediluvian coat, was suspected:

Says Tom, "I'll never wed but for a prize,  
Young, rich and beautiful, and good and wise;  
Not fond of dress, yet always trim and neat,  
Never pedantic, yet like a rose-bud sweet;  
Well bred, as she in town had pass'd her life,  
Yet modest, frugal, as a country wife."  
"You'd die a bachelor my friend," I said.

An Apprentice's Answer.—A mechanic who kept a number of apprentices, whose wife was not possessed of the beauty of Helen, was very strict in meal time devotion. It happened one day at dinner time, that the husband was absent; the lady looking round and seeing no one at the table to say grace, she thus addressed herself to the eldest apprentice! "John, since your master is absent, I believe you must supply his place." "I thank you madam," said John, "I had rather sleep with the boys."

In England, it is well known that the Yankees are ridiculed with the name of Bumpkins. An English lady, on a tour through the northern part of this country, passing a field of pumpkins enquired what they were. Her companion replied that they were pumpkins, "barbarous wretches," exclaimed the lady, (mistaking the name for bumpkins,) "barbarous wretches, to bury their friends with their heads out of the ground!"

Honours are like a crown heavy with jewels, they are apt to oppress the head they were intended to ornament.

The man who would be known, and not know, should vegetate in a village; but he who would know and not be known, should live in a city.

Spirit of Literature.

## New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

**Fresh and Seasonable Goods,** consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased anywhere in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1830. 6mt60

## TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

**TIN PLATE Workman** of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinsmiths' Machines. DANIEL H. CRESS, Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

## The Subscriber

WISHES to sell his Plantation, situated in the county of Mecklenburg, one mile south-east from Charlotte, containing about

**Seven hundred Acres of LAND,** generally of good quality. A Gold Mine has recently been discovered upon the premises. For further particulars, apply to Dr. Samuel Henderson living on the plantation. THOMAS I. POLK, Sumter Dist. S. C. Nov. 3, 1830. 6-0

## Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that the above Business is continued by them as usual, in CHARLESTON, upon Edmonston's Wharf, where they are prepared to attend to all business committed to their care, and for the transaction of which their services are now tendered to the public.

Messrs. SCOTT & BRANDON, of Cheraw, will attend to receiving and forwarding Produce or Merchandise consigned to or from our address, and will make advances on the same, or supply Goods when necessary.

CHAS. J. SHANNON will continue to act for us at Camden as heretofore. H. W. CONNER & Co. Charleston, 1st Nov. 1830. 6-51

N. B. Messrs. Wilson & Johnston will also receive and forward any thing directed to their care at Cheraw, for us. H. W. C. & Co.

## Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law, APRIL TERM, 1830

MARY CHAMBERS vs Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 3mt57 HY. GILES, c. c.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court of Law, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAVER and wife vs. Joanna Hartly, Drusilla, Christena, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6-51 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c.

State of North Carolina, CARBARRUS COUNTY OCTOBER SESSION, 1830.

PHILLIP I. OCHLAR vs. Thompson Hunt Original attachment levied &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for 6 weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county Court to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord on the third Monday of January next and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation &c. 6-51 JAMES G. SPEARS c. c.

## Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$3, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

**BLANK WARRANTS,** FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## More New and Cheap GOODS.

**HACKETT & LEMLY,** ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of **New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,**

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as an. GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchantile produce will be taken in exchange for Goods. N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Hacks and Trunks convenient for hitching and feeding Horses. Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830

## EBENEZER DICKSON, Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality. Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 38tf

## More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to. ROBERT HUIE, Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 42tf

## Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county Court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex'rs.  
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1830. 33tf  
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

## No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE, April 17th, 1830. 15

## Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant. HENRY A. CLINGMAN, Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 2

State of North Carolina, Superior Court of Law, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JOANNA HARTLY vs. Benj. Shaver and wife Eliza, Drusilla, Christena, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Dower. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6-51 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c.

## Committed to Jail,

A negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor. November 29th, 1830. 47tf

## JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their full supply of

**GOODS** which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap  
Broadcloths, Groceries,  
Cassimeres, Cutlery,  
Cassinetts, Queensware,  
Hats, Domestic,  
Shoes, Calicoes,  
Saddlery, Silks, Sattins,  
Stationary, Ribbons, &c.  
Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830 43tf

## House and Lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, roomy and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary out-houses, such as stables, barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Clingman, Esq. of that place or to Col. Durrett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury. WM. P. STOCKTON, November 13th, 1830. 45tf

## Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 300 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises. GILES FOSTER, November 20th, 1830. 46tf

## Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR, October 16th. 42tf

THE Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

## Ten Dollar's Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well built—rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a scar on some of her ribs. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward. JONATHAN HARTSELL, Nov. 8th, 1830. 43tf

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

## State of North-Carolina, In Equity,

CABARRUS COUNTY. D. STORKE vs. Franklin Alexander, Original Bill. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831, or judgment pro confesso will be had according to the complaint's demand. Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. 1830. 6-53 P. B. BARRINGER, c. c.

## The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC, FOR 1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price, per dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents. Nov. 16th, 1830. 45

## Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET, Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 39tf

## EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

## Salisbury Female Academy.

THE first Session of 1831, will commence on

Monday, Jan. 10. The subjects of study will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chymistry, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, Hebrew Letters and Astronomy.

The subscriber will be assisted by Misses Emma and Eliza Baker. Additional instructors will be employed, should the increase of the School render it necessary.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The terms will be

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASS, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 38 per session.

SECOND CLASS, Geography, 10

Any or all of the remaining studies in addition, 12 50

Vocal and Instrumental Music, 25

Drawing and Painting, 15

GEO. L. BAKER, 5152

If a sufficient number of young Ladies to employ himself and daughters should not be entered, the principal will take a few small boys, to be educated with his own, by his eldest son, under his immediate superintendence. G. L. B.

## New Fashions!!

MR. HORACE H. BEARD would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and public generally, that he has just received the London Fall Fashions, by way of Philadelphia, which will enable him to cut and make garments after the latest and most approved style. He will continue to do work with his usual punctuality and neatness.

He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Wade W. Hampton as a tailor shop, one door above Austin & Burns' drug Store.

N. B. Mr. Beard returns his most sincere thanks to those who have extended to him their patronage, while he has been in business and hopes by his unremitting attention to merit its continuance. November 25th, 1830. 47tf

## A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



## STAGE FARE, &c.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route. Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor, Jan. 14th, 1830. 25tf

## Twenty Negroes to Hire.

ON the first day of January next, at the Court House in Concord, I will hire to the highest bidder, the negroes of John F. Philley, deceased, for the term of twelve months. ROBT. M'KENZIE, Adm'r. December 5th, 1830. 2650

## State of North Carolina, Court of Equity,

DAVIDSON COUNTY. JAMES SMITH vs. Hy. Feazer: Petition for sale of real estate: In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, witness, A. R. Caldwell, Clerk and Master in Equity of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6-51 A. R. CALDWELL, c. c.

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wayon Ford*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 50 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Green and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. — Fayetteville April, 1st 1829.

## BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly printed, kept constantly for sale at this office.